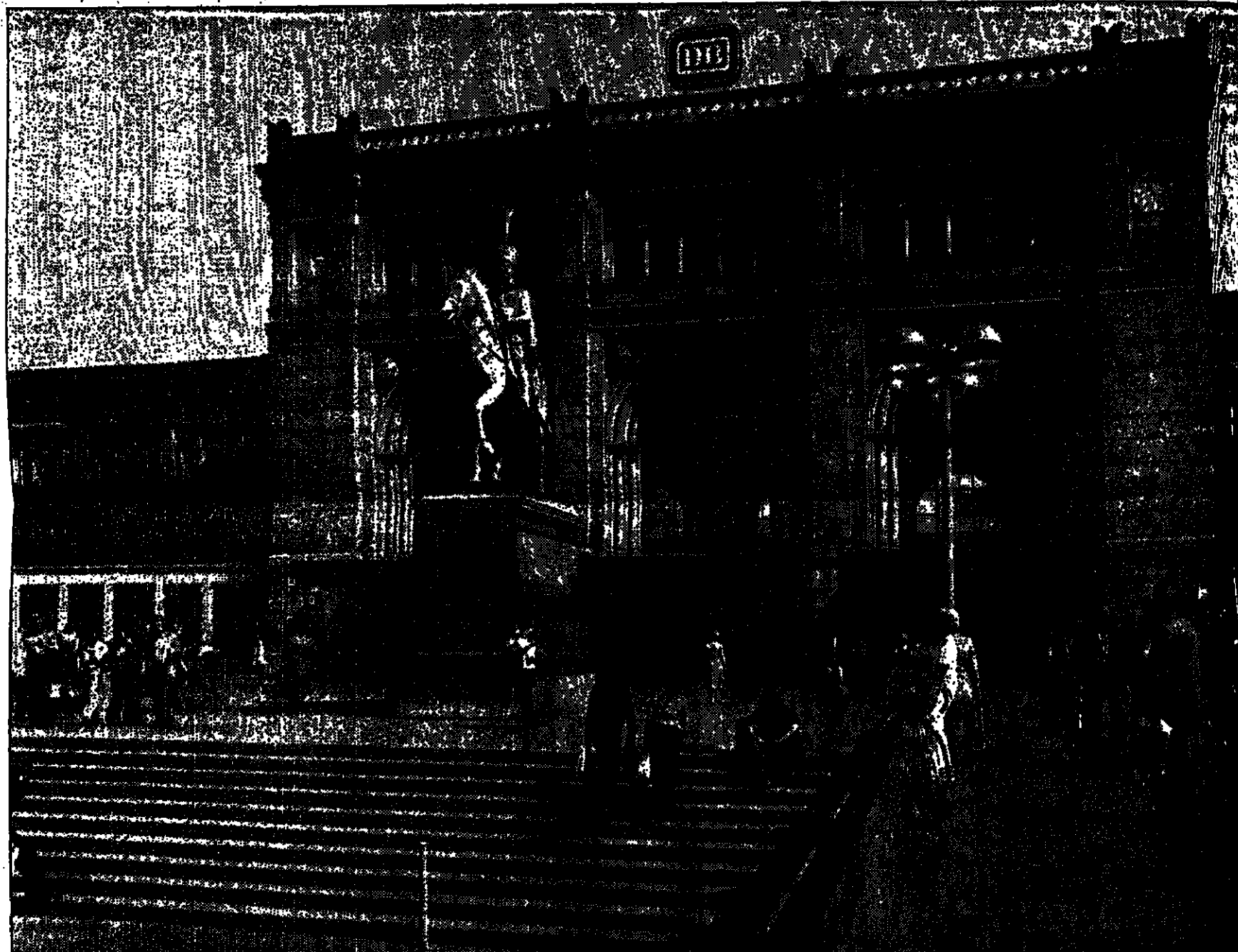


Trains and stations in Germany

How sad, you may say, that the days of the steam engine in Old Germany are numbered. It has been replaced over a period of time by fast and elegant trains, such as the ET 403, as well as by the world's most advanced inter-city system. Small and large cities are connected with each other in

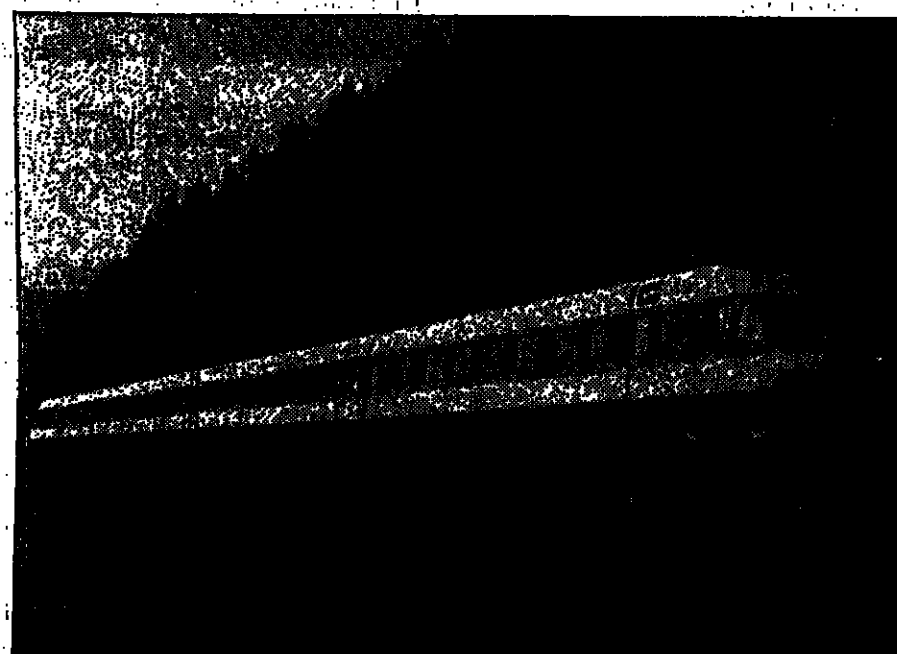
an hourly cycle. However, on some secondary lines small steam engines are still working and one occasionally sees the express engine 01 that was built during the roaring Twenties. A lively past can also be found in beautiful old stations. For example, in Hanover, where the inside of the station has

been modernised but the outside left unchanged for 100 years, the 120 year old station of Preßnitz-Lübeck. A dream railway line from the Rhine through the narrow Acher valley to the Black Forest.



Main railway station, Hanover

A Bundesbahn inter-city service en route



DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS

The German Tribune

Hamburg, 23 August 1981
Twentieth Year - No. 1001 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Berlin Wall a reminder of the Kremlin's two faces

To Germans must take very good care indeed to ensure that we do not in the long run, make a fateful mistake of confusing cause and effect. To live at the most volatile point of tension-laden East-West border, so many demands are made on our nerves. But we also have experience second to none, it ought to enable us to pass less emotion-laden judgement on the origins and ways of ending it. The twentieth anniversary of the Berlin Wall should be a timely reminder to those who all too readily talk in terms of realpolitik. Coming to terms with realities cannot only mean generously ignoring what is the realities in the first place. The building of the Wall was but the spectacular climax of a succession of breaches of the law for which the West had to be in Moscow and East Berlin found one bogus justification after another.

By August 1961, when the Wall was built, most people had forgotten that Berlin had been blockaded for months in the late 40s and been the subject of ultimatum by Mr Khrushchev in the early 50s. But had also forgotten, by and large, that in both cases the Western powers, especially the United States, stood their ground.

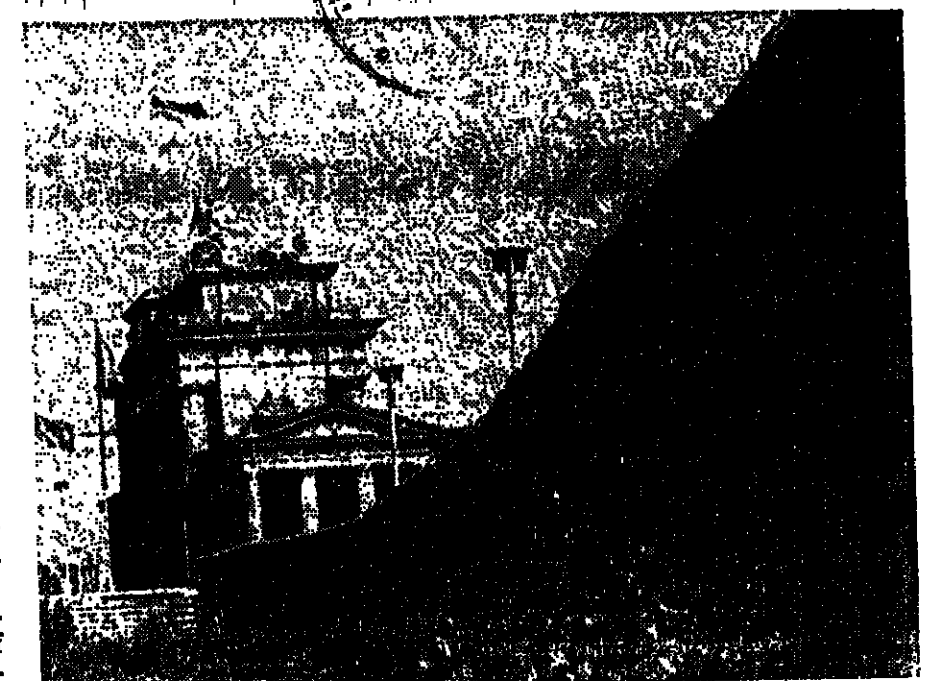
What distinguished FDR from his successors was that he did not live to see the consequences of his inordinately trusting policy towards Stalin's Moscow. Experience shows time and again that the Kremlin is less likely to respect trust alone than it is to respect firmness in dealings with it. So Moscow need hardly be surprised at Mr Reagan's election or by his policy approach. Intentionally or unintentionally the Soviet Union has, by virtue of its behaviour, contributed towards a feeling of humiliation arising in the United States.

By European standards President Reagan has overcompensated for this sense of humiliation, but that is very much in keeping with the American mentality.

is currently a tendency to regard the selfsame Americans as warmongers. It has no bearing on whether or not the policy of the Reagan administration or its predecessor was wise; as a policy it does, in fact, leave much to be desired. But it is dangerous, and not just lamentable, that many people are now prepared to credit the Soviet Union with being an angel of peace. The Russians can thus yet again feel justified in expecting the innocent party to be ruled guilty merely because he behaves in a timorous manner. Soviet propaganda is certainly experienced at both approaches, the dove of peace and the blunt instrument hammering home an unpalatable message. Moscow cannot complain of being shown a lack of understanding, helpfulness, a sense of reality or readiness to cooperate in the years since the war. As a rule the West has yielded for the sake of peace, and not for nothing is President Roosevelt highly regarded in the Soviet Union today.

Pressure has been redoubled since President Reagan announced his decision to go ahead with the neutron bomb. The Kremlin seems prepared to subordinate everything else to the propaganda opportunity of transforming the widespread peace movement in the Federal Republic of Germany into a movement of full frontal anti-Americanism.

Pravda has even gone so far as to equate the possibility of medium-range nuclear missiles being stationed in Germany by Nato from 1983 with a breach of the 1970 Moscow Treaty. It is typical of the Soviet approach that mention is made of the undertaking given by both Bonn and Moscow in the 1970 treaty neither to use force nor to threaten to do so. Bonn may feel it is threatened by the Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed in its direction but Moscow rates any such suggestion a gross defamation of the Soviet desire for peace. By the same token Secretary of State Haig's offer of talks was brusquely rejected. Moscow saw it as a mere ploy with which Bonn was associated in



Looking towards the Brandenburg Gate on the west of the Berlin Wall, which is 20 years old (See page 5). (Photo: Sven Simon)

That is something the Russians, given as they are to inferiority complexes, must learn to appreciate. In corresponding post-war periods they behaved in much the same way. Moscow too is given to responding with wailing and gnashing of teeth, with defamation and, as one might expect, with massive threats. Bonn has emerged as the whipping boy in the process. It holds a key position, supposedly being the weak link in the West. So Moscow's propaganda guns are trained full blast at Germany and have been ever since Bonn put forward the December 1979 Nato resolution.

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The Rocker Reverend rides again

and saved West Berlin from the fate that befell the eastern part of the city.

In August 1961 many rated as traitors what was later hailed as realpolitik and sound judgement. The United States pledged itself to safeguard West Berlin but attached greater importance to keeping the peace than to this is worth recalling because there

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher feels the European Community ought to cooperate more closely on security policy.

He has suggested setting up a 'council of security' policy affairs, and what he has in mind is not a gathering of EEC Defence Ministers. Member-countries are to be represented as they see fit by the minister responsible for whatever security issues come up for discussion. This extension of EEC responsibilities forms part of a plan to help set up a European Union, details of which have been released by the Free Democrats, Herr Genscher's party, in Bonn. Current political, security and economic conditions urgently call for initiative, he feels, towards a uniform political powerbase for all spheres of European integration.

The FDP leader mentioned a number of reasons why, in his view, a politically effective structuring of Europe was so urgently needed.

Genscher seeks tight EEC security consultations

They included the neutron bomb, medium-range missiles, Poland and Afghanistan. All were of vital importance to Europe. For a Europe that is not to be found between the two great powers but forms part of the democratic West, he said, "cheap anti-Americanism cannot be the solution in the circumstances."

Herr Genscher continued, sounding a note of unmistakable criticism: "Nothing can be gained by lamenting about the great power behaviour of the United

States and about many of the twists and turns of US policy that are so hard to follow from this side of the Atlantic."

There was still less to be gained by moaning about Uncle Sam and at the same time doing nothing but looking on inactively and resignedly in matters of European integration.

A Europe, consolidated by political integration must be enabled to shape its own future as an equal partner of the United States.

Specifically, he suggested concluding a treaty not setting up (given the reservations a number of EEC countries were sure to have) but establishing a framework for a European Union.

It must certainly include domestic and external security and cultural co-operation. Herr Genscher also thinks closer foreign policy and external economic policy co-operation within the EEC essential.

Bert Conrad (Die Welt, 14 August 1981)

■ MIGRANTS

Heart of asylum-abuse problem lies in Constitutional safeguards

The dispute over the right to political asylum in the Federal Republic of Germany is being fuelled by the system's appetite for cash and by growing problems with aliens.

Politicians in the CDU/CSU in particular insist that quicker processing of applications and more stringent regulations be brought in.

All the parties agree that mass abuse of asylum provisions must be prevented. But they disagree on how — even the coalition partners.

The urgency of the issue has been increased with the arrival in West Berlin of several thousand Sri Lankans.

Then unemployment figures for July were released. These showed that there are 160,000 foreign jobless in West Germany — compared with 90,000 in July last year.

Though the government has announced that it would present a blueprint for the more efficient handling of applications in the autumn, details are still unknown. It is also still wide open whether the *Länder* will be able to get the bills they decided on last December through their State legislatures.

Yet time is important. For one thing, the number of foreigners living in this country is growing steadily (4.5 million at present) and so is the danger of public xenophobia.

This is already in evidence in metropolitan areas with a high ratio of foreigners (Frankfurt 19.2 per cent, Stuttgart 17 per cent).

For another, there were close to 110,000 asylum applications in 1980, which is 20 times the figure for 1973. But only one in ten applicants gains recognition as a political refugee.

And, third, there are indications of a rising crime rate in connection with asylum seekers. There are those blood-sucking "agents" who bring them to this country and promise to help them gain refugee status. And many asylum seekers resort to drug pushing during the long wait for a decision on their applications.

But those who see only these negative sides and use this as a reason to sound the alarm make it too easy on themselves.

The number of asylum seekers has dropped dramatically since July 1980. In February 1980 there were more than 13,000 applications. This figure has meanwhile dwindled to a monthly average of 3,000 (600 of whom are accounted for by refugees from the East Bloc).

But the *Länder* and municipalities, beset by money problems, consider even this too much. They also complain that things are going from bad to worse, especially in Berlin. As they see it, the

1978 and 1980 legislation to speed up asylum procedures is inadequate.

Grave problems still remain to be solved despite the streamlining of our asylum laws. It might sound trite to speak of political explosives, but this does not change facts.

Phony political asylum seekers and people whose only reason for coming to Germany is to better their economic lot are naturally seen as a provocation in a country wracked by public debts.

Moreover, the burden these applications impose on our courts in procedures that frequently take years endangers the German citizen's recourse to the law.

So nothing is more understandable than demands that our courts and authorities be equipped with more effective instruments to enable them to separate the wheat from the chaff as speedily as possible.

The *Länder*, regardless of the ruling party, have agreed to do exactly this.

They want hopeless asylum applications to be ruled on by the aliens authorities rather than by the Federal Office for the Recognition of Foreign Refugees.

Recourse against denied applications is to be restricted to a speeded up version of the present procedure.

Those cases that go to court are to be ruled on by individual judges rather than a panel; and negative court rulings

would be reviewed by a higher court only in very special cases. The law there would be no third judicial instance would revolutionise our legal system. Domestic and legal policy within the governing parties have their notions about this type of procedure.

There is a serious dispute in making between the FDP and the SPD. The liberals favour a preliminary review of applicants by civil servants, not the aliens authorities but the Federal Office for the Recognition of Foreign Refugees.

SPD MPs, on the other hand, want the current procedure though the right of appeal following a court ruling.

All proposals are clearly aimed at finding a solution that would be compatible with our democratic Constitution. But no matter how you look at it, the more cautious changes build a curtailment of the right to asylum.

The fathers of the Constitution at a point of attaching paramount importance to this right due to the fact that under the then head of the East German Communist Party Walter Ulbricht was the most painful defeat for communists since Lenin's October Revolution of 1917.

For the first time, a would-be modern state had to fence-in its citizens to prevent them from running away. The East German authorities described the wall as "anti-fascist bulwark", and this is today the official version.

But the citizens of Berlin, Leipzig and other cities did not swallow this fairy-tale in 1961.

For if, as the East German Communists claimed, the Western Allies or the Bundeswehr had really wanted to invade East Berlin, the ugly stone wall with its barbed-wire crest would hardly have stopped them.

And people wanting to visit East Berlin were able to do so even after the wall was built.

Anyone wanting to leave West Germany and go to the GDR can do so at any time. So the Berlin Wall is and was a hindrance only to East-West traffic, a wall for GDR citizens.

This world-shattering event, the effect of the closure of the GDR was on the night of 12/13 August 1961.

Thousands had escaped through it to West in the previous weeks. Though there had for weeks been rumours that Ulbricht wanted to "seal off" the GDR, no one really believed this would happen. The first to notice it was West Berlin taxi-drivers. From two in the morning onwards, they radioed to headquarters not to accept any bookings for East Berlin as the border crossings were being closed.

And as the sun appeared punctually in the Berlin streets with leprous

Many foreign workers want to leave their house or start a business in their own countries. But they are unable to do so because of their lack of capital, so they stay in Germany. By the same token, the longer they live in this country the less they want to go home at all.

The Baden-Württemberg government has commissioned a team headed by Interior Minister Roman Herzog to work out how to prevent the illegal immigration of relatives of foreign workers in this country and persuade those living here to return home.

In Baden-Württemberg ten per cent of the population are foreigners. The survey indicates that only about 25 per cent of the 335,000 foreign households in Baden-Württemberg have any definite plans about going home, although some 97,000 (29 per cent) intend to go some time.

153,000 families (46 per cent) would not even contemplate leaving Germany. Yet of those who do not wish to go home or have only vague ideas on the subject, some 35,000 families (about 90,000 people) could be persuaded to return home, given strong incentives.

But the repatriation of these families would be costly. They by and large expect that their moving costs be paid and that all money paid into the social security pensions fund be reimbursed to them. This boils down to an average of DM 30,000 per household or a total of DM 1.05bn.

But this can only be done in conjunction with the federal government. It would have to be buttressed by stringent regulations on repatriation for non-EEC citizens.

(Münchener Merkur, 12 August 1981)

INTRA-GERMAN AFFAIRS

17 million in the world's largest prison camp

Twenty years have passed since work started on the most absurd and senseless construction of modern times — the Berlin Wall.

August 13, 1961 is probably the most date in post-war German history embodying as it did the division of a nation.

In a phase of feverish economic construction, the building of the wall embodied the fact that the Germans started and lost the Second World War.

The main victims of this development still the 17 million people in East Germany.

At the same time, the building of the wall under the then head of the East German Communist Party Walter Ulbricht was the most painful defeat for communists since Lenin's October Revolution of 1917.

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light as if mourning this world-shattering rape of freedom, customs men and policemen on the crossing points and Allied sentries noticed a lively passing to and fro of military and police vehicles in the Soviet sector.

They heard the diesel motors of heavy lorries and construction cranes. National People's Army pioneers brought up rolls of barbed wire and from six o'clock onwards grim-faced GDR factory protection officers planted themselves near the sector borders, Soviet machine guns on their bulky breasts.

With impotent anger, with sheer horror, first the West Berliners, then all Germans and finally the entire non-communist world watched the beginning of the building of the wall — an unparalleled political act in recent world history.

And in the days following the 13th of August 1961 thousands of West Berliners walked to the demarcation line and watched, quivering with anger, as their city was cut down the middle.

Pictures of dramatic escape attempts at literally the last minute went round the world: unforgettable the scenes in the Bernauer Strasse in the north of West Berlin, where desperate men, women and children jumped from the windows of houses on the sector border.

An old woman found — though she did not seek — death.

The GDR's ugliest construction is also its biggest and its most expensive. According to the latest by calculations published by the West Berlin Senate, the border of the former Reich capital now contains: 107 kilometres of concrete walls, 55 kilometres of metal fences, 4.8 kilometres of barbed wire, 265 observation towers for border troops, 136 bunkers, 270 dog-patrolled sections, 108 kilometres of anti-vehicle trenches and ramps.

The value of the material in the wall alone was several years ago DM1,000.

Of course the GDR regime had a reason for exposing itself and East Bloc socialism to the opprobrium of the world. But not, as it alleged, an imminent attack from the West.

Half a year before the dreaded August 13, Communist leader Ulbricht, at a meeting of Warsaw Pact party leaders in

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Keeping Paradise pure.

(Photo: Archiv)

Ulbricht had the wall built to prevent his penal state from bleeding to death as there was no other way of stemming the flood to the West.

In the summer months leading up to August 13, 1961, 2,000 fled from East to West Berlin.

They were not, as the GDR authorities claimed, the victims of "slave-dealers, child-snatchers and head-hunters."

They left because the GDR had nothing to offer them, materially or intellectually.

This does not, of course, mean that they did not experience many disappointments in the West.

SPD politician Herbert Wehner, who suffered more than most as a result of the division of Germany, aptly referred to the flood of escapees as "voting with their feet."

The West's contribution to this flood was slight, as is shown by a call by the then Bonn Minister of Intra-German Affairs Lemmer (CDU).

On 6 August 1961 he called on the East Germans to stay at home in the interests of the future of the nation.

This call later brought Lemmer a lot of criticism. According to official records, between 3.6 and 3.7 million people have left the Soviet sector between 1945 and today.

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Moscow, had urged the Soviets to close the Eastern sector of the city to prevent the flood of skilled workers, engineers, doctors and the like to the West.

Western observers reckoned with Draconian penalties, but not with the building of a wall.

There was considerable speculation at the time about whether the Soviet leader Khrushchev would follow up his notorious Berlin ultimatum of November 1958 by a military invasion of West Berlin.

In this ultimatum, Khrushchev called on the Western powers to leave Berlin. He declared West Berlin a free city and agreed on a separate peace with East Berlin.

Eight weeks before the beginning of the wall, Khrushchev and the newly-elected American President Kennedy met in Vienna.

Kennedy got the impression that the Soviet Union would pay any price to defend its outpost in Europe, the GDR. This meant danger for East Berlin.

This explains the difference between Kennedy's reaction to the news of the building of the wall and the German reaction. Kennedy, far from being indignant, was relieved. His secretary, O'Donnell, later wrote that Kennedy saw the move as a climb-down by Khrushchev. "If he had intended to occupy West Berlin, he would not have built the wall."

A wall through a former world capital, a monstrosity in stone separating families and friends, a scene of shooting and murder — this was something that not even Walter Ulbricht, Stalin's representative in Germany, had not been able to imagine.

At a press conference in East Berlin in 1961, a West German journalist asked Ulbricht if a border was to be set up at the Brandenburg Gate and if he was prepared to accept the consequences of such a move. Honecker's goatee-bearded predecessor replied: "Do I take you to mean that there are people in West Germany who want us to mobilise out building workers. I do not know of any such intention. Building workers in the capital spend most of their time building houses... no one intends to build a wall. That wall has been there for 20 years. How much longer? The people of Berlin, on both sides of its 45 kilometres, have to live with it."

Young adults in Kreuzberg or Gendarmenbrunn have nothing but this dreadful construction in front of their windows — a construction which marks the beginning of a dubious policy of detente at the expense of the Germans.

Joachim Sobotta (Rheinische Post, 6 August 1981)

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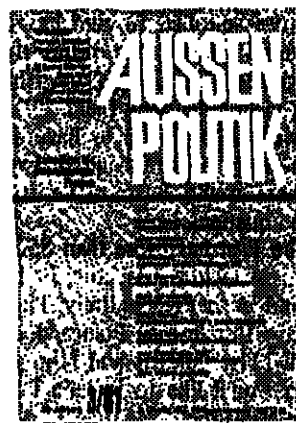
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Japan 1981

FINANCE

Roving dollar, boosted by confidence, looks set to turn the full circle

Today, the dollar is once more a pivot currency and those who predicted that it would decline further are looking silly.

Any paper currency that is not convertible into gold needs confidence to be acceptable.

The dollar once more enjoys confidence on international currency markets due to America's monetary policy in which fighting inflation is the main objective.

Naturally, the dollar has become even more attractive to investors due to the high interest rates.

The contrast to the desolate shape in which the dollar found itself at the height of its crisis in October 1978 is particularly marked in Switzerland.

At that time the Swiss monetary authorities had to impose a levy as a penalty, so to speak, on all foreigners wanting to sell dollars and buy francs.

The dollar's decline began in the early 1960s when control measures interfered with the free movement of interest rates for foreign dollar deposits in America. As a result, foreign money was withdrawn from the USA.

This money found an initial haven in London and later in other money centres, eventually leading to the establishment of an overseas money market that was independent of all national regulations, the Eurodollar market.

The most prominent feature of the Eurodollar market is its freely determined interest rates for deposits and loans.

After the oil price explosion in 1973 the Eurodollar market experienced an enormous influx of dollars from the Opec countries which were wary of direct investments in the United States.

The Euromarket volume has meanwhile swollen to more than \$1,450bn; more than three-quarters of this huge sum is accounted for by US dollars.

This Euromarket was instrumental in recycling the dollar surpluses of the Opec countries, channelling them all the way to the poorest of oil-consuming nations.

A free world trade was thus maintained, despite unfavourable conditions.

But the developing countries were not the only ones to have profited from the Eurodollar market. The East Bloc did also.

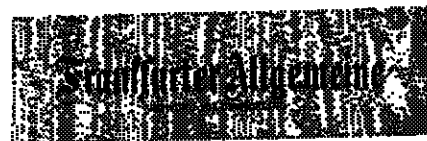
With it all, it must not be overlooked that the Euromarket also led to public sector indebtedness in many industrial countries because finance ministers found it so easy to borrow Eurodollars.

A rethinking process has meanwhile set in, triggered by the shock waves from Poland.

The moratorium on billions worth of Eurocredits to Poland that are not government guaranteed was a shock across the Euromarket's bow.

The world's major banks are now feverishly trying to reduce their risks in deals with countries other than a small group of borrowers that are still considered creditworthy.

Though the influx to the Euromarket continues, the Eurobanks find it increasingly difficult to come up with reasonably creditworthy borrowers.



Given such a tricky situation, it can only be seen as a stroke of luck that the Americans should now have decided to become borrowers on the Euromarket.

Latest credit statistics on this market show that \$43bn in Eurocredits were provided in July, and a whopping \$36bn went to American borrowers.

The mammoth mergers now under way in America are evidently being financed with Eurocredits.

In fact, American bankers predict that this is only a "timed beginning" and that there is every likelihood that many of the dollars that left America in the wake of general dissatisfaction with the US currency will now return in the form of credits.

The Eurobanks are not displeased about this repatriation of dollars to America. The risks in the United States are much more calculable than, say, in a Latin American or African country.

Moreover, the new mood of optimism in America stimulates the imagination and thus new credit deals. And, finally, there is the fact that America is far removed from the world's crisis areas.

Money is tight in America today and interest rates have begun to adapt to Euromarket conditions.

On the deposit side, there is a process of liberalisation in progress in the USA.

Though it will take until 1985 to liberalise American interest rates to match conditions on the Euromarket, the big money that matters is already being handled at near Euromarket conditions. There is a trend for the markets to merge.

This conspicuous integration process will now be further promoted by the Americans inasmuch as there will be a "Euromarket in America" starting from December 1981.

American banks, especially those in New York, will maintain extra-territorial market departments for Eurodollar loans and deposits.

This means that America will be allowing what German banks have hankered for in vain: full foreign deutsche-

Prospects for cheaper money receive a setback

Prospects for reduced interest rates and a bolstered deutschemark have been delayed because Bonn's budget has not yet been worked out satisfactorily.

If the Bundesbank is to lower interest rates, four conditions must be met.

1: American interest rates would have to come down. They are one of the reasons for the Bundesbank's high interest rates that are needed to prevent a capital outflow and thus weaken the deutschemark still further. The central bank must try to attract foreign currency to reduce the current account deficit.

Though there has been a rise in capital imports lately, this is to a large extent short-term money that can be withdrawn at any moment.

It also includes money that Bonn has borrowed abroad. The exchange rate of the deutschemark against the dollar shows that it is still premature to take an adequate influx of capital as a certainty.

2: The balance of payments has lately shown a tendency to improve, but the deficit for the first six months still stands at DM14.4bn, which is almost exactly half last year's total deficit.

It is thus still uncertain whether the Bundesbank will succeed in reducing the deficit to below the DM29bn of 1980. The trouble is that while the deutschemark depreciation helps exports, it also makes imports more expensive and promotes imported inflation.

3: The fact that inflation rates are likely to go up is another reason for the Bundesbank to continue its tight and expensive money policy. If it were not for the rising unemployment that calls for restraint, the Bundesbank would probably make money even tighter.



4: The rising inflation rate cannot be blamed only on costlier imports which reflect the higher inflation rate in the supplier countries.

They are also due to the public sector which is constantly raising its prices. Moreover, rising public sector deficits and the need to borrow contribute their bit towards keeping interest rates high and the deutschemark against the dollar weak.

The initial Cabinet decisions on the 1982 budget have not taken this fully into account. It is by no means certain that the new federal debt of about DM34bn this year can be reduced to DM26.5bn in 1982.

And even should this be the case, it could only be achieved by transferring the lion's share of Bundesbank profits to federal coffers.

These profits have been exceptionally high this year due to interest earnings. This Bundesbank money should not have been taken into account at all when drafting the budget because it is totally unreliable since it fluctuates depending on interest rates and the development of the dollar exchange rate.

Since our growth possibilities are extremely limited, economic policy must concentrate on cutbacks in consumption spending in favour of investment spending. And this means curbing public sector demands on the money markets to enable private investment to be financed at tolerable interest rates.

mark holdings. They have coped with the situation as best they could by selling subsidiaries in Luxembourg.

In New York, the world's money market, the "Euromarket" will have its war in the beginning, and it is unlikely that offshore markets (off the American coast) and the Euromarkets in Luxembourg will be squeezed out of business from one day to the next, the weights will be shifted towards America.

The repatriation of Eurodollars through American borrowers and channelling to New York-based American banks can be taken for granted.

Money men outside America beginning to worry about the consequences that will arise when international banking system will no longer be in a position to provide the status quo based on two restraints (of 1958 and 1965) which were imposed by the heads of governments.

The financial problems of the borrowers would worsen.

And then there is the question of the effects a strengthening of the dollar as a money market will have on the European markets once the dollar leaves Europe.

Though no answer is possible at the moment, the repatriation of Eurodollars must be watched closely.

Heinz Henrichs
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 August 1981)

Investments call for long-term financing, but long-term capital accumulation has diminished.

People with money to invest in short-term deals because they can get a higher return.

The high level of new investments by the public sector has not helped to offset interest rates on capital markets. The public sector last year borrowed DM23bn abroad and has continued to practice this year.

This capital import by the state is as strident as long as the current account remains in the red and as long as it cannot be balanced by the inflow of private capital.

But we must not overlook the fact that it is no longer just the higher oil prices that account for the fact that more of our earnings are being transferred abroad.

This is also due to the ever growing amount of money needed in the foreign debt.

Former experience shows that households step up their savings when their incomes are pared down in certain allowances.

But 1979/80 saw a stagnation in savings. It remains to be seen how savers will react when their incomes are pared down in certain allowances.

A surtax on income tax could be a dangerous experiment because it would deprive credit and capital markets of some of the money needed.

The more convincing the government's efforts to put the budget on an even keel without tricks and without pandering to lobbyists and the beneficiaries of our excessive social security system, the greater will be our chances of regaining confidence at home and abroad and the greater our prospects of strengthening the deutschemark and lowering interest rates.

Walter Trautwein
(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 6 August 1981)

THE EEC

Prestige, money at stake in inter-city issue

"circus" drain the budget of the European Parliament at a rate of DM50m a year — about 12 per cent of the total budget.

The arrangement also means 130 extra jobs.

Many Euro-MPs find this too much. The socialists were the first to speak up for a single place as far back as 1975. They and other protagonists of Brussels as the seat of the European Parliament argue:

- The proximity to the Council of Ministers and the Commission would enable parliament to exercise a tighter control;

- Travel to and from Brussels is easier and the city has more hotels and taxis;

The parliament's work would be streamlined and politically upgraded through the proximity of 130 embassies and 480 international organisations that have their seat in Brussels.

- The parliament could at last rid itself of its wallflower existence because the 350 Brussels correspondents who have their offices in the 6-storey Press Centre have better facilities and expense accounts than their opposite numbers in the other cities.

On the other hand, protagonists of Strasbourg, Luxembourg or a status quo argue that:

- The principle of division of power and control of the executive branch by the parliament is historically obsolete;

- The political substance of the MPs would be eroded by constant contact with Eurocrats;

Member nations of the EEC, above all Bonn, are pressing Brussels to apply the same tough economy measures that the individual countries are having to make.

Bonn is absolutely determined to bring about cutbacks. It was this that has prompted the president of the Commission, Gaston Thorn, to warn against "excessive thrift" by Germany.

Bonn, he said, should not go overboard, though he agreed that cutbacks were, on the whole, necessary.

The Commission president still regards Germany as the Community's economic locomotive — and rightly so. Should this locomotive run out of steam all other members would suffer. Bonn's guiding principle should therefore be "cut back but don't choke off".

The Commission fears that several member nations will be in no position to introduce the same drastic cutbacks that are contemplated in Germany and of course the Commission is greatly worried about the effects Bonn's new thriftiness will have on Community coffers.

Germany is the EEC's biggest net payer.

Chancellor Schmidt has repeatedly affirmed that Bonn was prepared to continue playing this role but that there was a limit to how much it could pay.

Certainly the payments could not continue to rise at the rate they have been doing.

According to the 1982 draft budget, Germany will pay DM7.5bn net.

This is the amount (it equals about one-quarter of Germany's current

- Europe is already geopolitically top heavy; and

- The European idea would reach the people much more easily if it were spread over several cities. Modern means of communication make this "multipolarisation" of European institutions quite feasible.

Most of the Strasbourg lobby are Christian Democrats, spearheaded by Kai-Uwe von Hassel who is a member of the relevant political committee.

But Chancellor Schmidt, Strasbourg Social Democrats say, is also secretly in favour of Strasbourg, though he cannot say so outright.

The Council of Ministers is rather chary of this independence drive on the part of the European Parliament. It constantly points to the fact that, under the terms of the Treaty of Rome, "the seats of the Community institutions are to be agreed upon by the governments of the member nations."

But behind all these sections, sub-sections and clauses there is a political poker game for prestige and money in progress.

Strasbourg Mayor Pierre Pflimlin went ahead with the construction of a "European borough" for the European Parliament.

And near the Europalace, a slew of high rise office and conference buildings has gone up, and the Euro-MPs are quite happy with their quarters. Official and private apartments for the staff are to follow.

Luxembourg has also tried to attract the Euro-MPs with fancy blueprints for

Pressure on to slash back costs

balance of payments deficit) that will exceed benefits.

Germany's net contribution this year will be about DM6bn compared with DM5bn the year before.

Britain is the only other net payer. The French get back roughly what they put in. All other member states profit. And this is how it should be for the economically weak like Italy, Ireland and Greece.

There is a dispute in progress in Brussels over whether Britain with its growing oil revenues should be regarded as one of these members.

In any event, it is obvious that under the present financing setup Britain is at a disadvantage inasmuch as it barely benefits from the Agricultural Fund, the biggest item in the Community budget.

As a result, London was granted some relief in May 1980 by reducing its Community contributions by a total of DM6.6bn for 1980 and 1981.

But Britain wants this relief to continue in the years to come; and the EEC Commission in its June report on long-term agricultural and financial reforms endorses this wish.

Brussels argues — rightly — that payments into and benefits from the EEC Fund provide a lopsided picture.

Thus, for instance, the advantages Germany, the biggest exporter among the EEC countries, derives from the main-

new buildings. And the city fathers of Brussels have been doing the same.

The secret hope was that in the end it will be the parliament itself that will decide about its venue. In both Luxembourg and Brussels construction work has slowed down as has the rate at which leases are signed though prices have risen more quickly than anticipated.

Luxembourg has meanwhile dropped its ambitious "Centre 3000" project designed by the Frenchman Roger Taillibert who also designed the Montreal Olympic facilities. The estimated cost of the centre would have been DM250m — too much for Luxembourg.

So Luxembourg invested only DM90m in a new and less fancy building. It could not compete with the Strasbourg luxury apartments for Euro-MPs.

Luxembourg's government is determined to hang on to the 1,800 well paid Eurocrats working for the European Parliament Secretariat. They and their families represented a major economic factor for the small Grand Duchy.

Luxembourg will remain a "European City" come what may. It is the usual venue in April, June and October for the Council of Ministers' conferences, it is the seat of the European Court of Justice, the European Audit Office, the European Investment Bank and a number of other financial institutions.

If the Council of Ministers approves of the European Parliament resolution, the 1,500 official trips a month would be cut down and some 200 of the 800 itinerant Eurocrats would stay put in Strasbourg.

Luxembourg would not be overtaken by it financially because the Grand Duchy would be awarded some of the institutions as a compensation. But the odds for the designation as Capital of Europe favour Strasbourg.

Jürgen Liminski
(Die Welt, 7 August 1981)

moth duty-free Community market are disregarded in the tug-of-war over the budget.

Chancellor Schmidt is not exactly pleased with the report which contains no clear undertaking that German contributions should not rise limitlessly.

Bonn stresses that Community nations with per capita incomes similar to those in Germany (the Benelux countries and Denmark) benefit from the Fund. This, Bonn argues, must be changed by making these countries share in the burdens.

But this would call for financial reforms within the Community. Such reforms are planned but the discussion on them has not progressed very far.

Experts doubt that the next EEC summit in London in late November will bring any concrete results, contrary to British wishes.

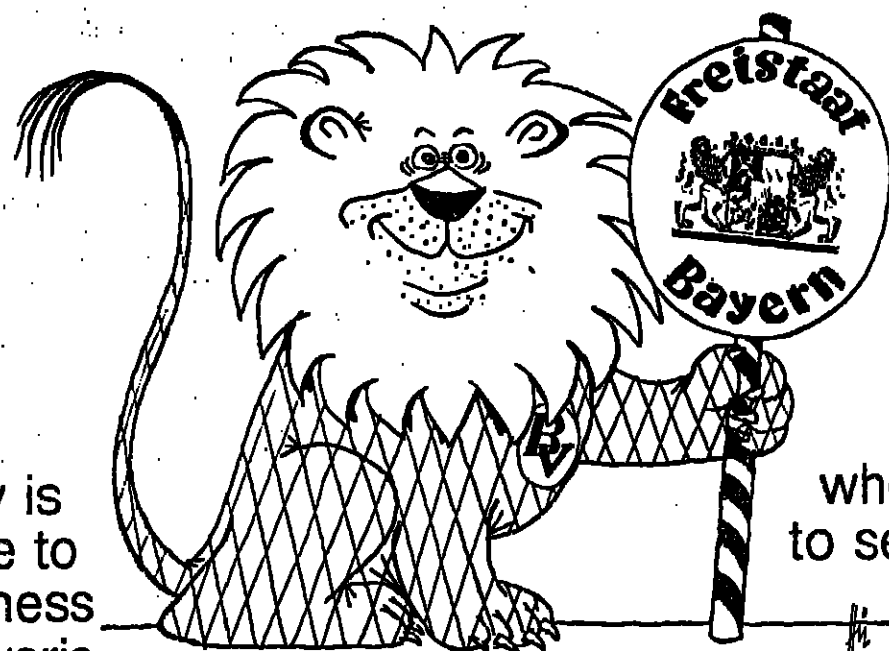
In any event, the reforms cannot start with the draft EEC budget for 1982 which is now under debate because this does not provide for any major reshuffling of the money that flows back from the Community Fund.

Of the DM55bn, two-thirds have been earmarked (as in previous years) for agriculture, so the agricultural bias remains.

The other items on the expenditure side, especially for regional and social measures (promotion of economically underdeveloped areas and job generating), have been pared down considerably by the finance ministers, despite the fact that the EEC Commission had planned on increases of between 25 and 40 per cent.

Hand-Peter Ott
(Bresen Nachrichten, 6 August 1981)

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AGRICULTURE

Farming successfully without help from chemicals

Farmer Rudolf Schilling decided to stop using chemical fertilisers and pesticides four years ago.

His calves were suffering from infertility and other disorders, his cow had infertile udders.

He tried the usual pharmaceutical products and this, for a time, had an effect. But soon his cows were sick again. After Schilling then sold all his feedstuffs and chemical fertilisers to other farmers and dumped his weed-killers, pesticides and pesticides at a special tip.

Since then, he has used no chemical fertilisers or feedstuffs.

And his cows are thriving. Frau Schilling is also delighted, and she does not know what the scientists say.

Their 22 cows produce 5,000 litres of milk per year - as much as when they were using artificial feedstuffs and fertilisers.

The Schillings whose farm is near Ebnethausen ob der Tauber, employ an apprentice. From January their son will work full-time and maybe later one of their two daughters.

"Until then we'll have to see how we get on," says Schilling.

The switch to more natural methods of farming has not reduced the work load. Occasionally, Herr Schilling has to hire canal workers to weed his fields.

But not all the wild flowers and weeds that grow between the maize, corn and turnips are harmful. Indeed he himself sows onions between his rows of maize, yellow clover and field beans. The maize and peas among the corn plants grow better in a system of mixed cultivation, he says.

Root excretions from one plant help others to grow. As for pests such as caterpillars and onion flies, they keep one another in check.

In fact, Schilling has few problems with insect parasites.

He does not have any monocultures, but that none of these insects are very numerous. And if one weed becomes excessively prolific, this, according to Schilling, is a sign that there is something wrong with the soil. Thistles, for example, grow where the ground is too hard. And maize will not grow in this kind of soil.

Schilling's colleagues use chemicals to control the thistles. He merely uses a special implement to loosen up the soil.

Thistles proliferate because of modern methods of agriculture. Heavy tractors press the soil down and it becomes hard. This is why Schilling only uses his plough for very heavy work.

Lighter work such as sowing and weeding is done by two horses which he bought when he switched to natural methods.

"I despise everything a particular weed is too abundant, he burns it off with a propane gas flame. Other imperfections do not trouble him much: "What does it matter if a stalk of maize or corn is a little bit higher or lower than the others. People aren't all the same height, are they? You have to study, think things over and not work against nature. Then everything will be all right."

A return to chemical methods is unacceptable. "That would be irresponsible," he says.

And economically there are no reasons for such a return. The Schillings have had to experiment considerably with various kinds of corn because the most commonly used strains are those that thrive most on chemical fertilisers - "and benefit the chemicals industry."

But the Schillings are still not doing badly. After a difficult three-year initial phase, their corn yield is now 40 double metric hundredweight per hectare, ten less than before. But this is compensated for by savings of DM15,000 a year on fertilisers. And a local mill pays above-average prices for "bio-corn."

Hans Muser from Nehdorf in Bavaria has been using biological-dynamic methods for the past 15 years - and is doing very nicely.

In response to his customers' demands, he grows a high proportion of root crops - which means that he has about a third more weeding to do than farmers using conventional methods.

His customers - almost all of them private individuals - come to his farm and buy just about everything he produces: corn in half-hundredweight sacks, potatoes, beetroot, carrots, herbs. Two bakeries in the Nehdorf area recently asked if he could supply them with bio-corn but Muser had to tell them that he was booked up.

Nitrates in the ground water are endangering water supplies in the Lower Rhine area.

A 500-page survey by a Bochum scientist, Peter Obermann, establishes a link between nitrogen fertilisers and nitrate levels in ground water.

Obermann analysed four waterworks in his report which is being studied by agricultural officials.

Two or three kilometres south of Bocholt: In the midst of fields of vegetables a red brick house - a farm.

It is hot. The automatic water sprinklers are languid jets of water over leeks, red cabbage, parsley and spinach.

The spinach has sprouted for the third time this year already. In a few weeks, farmer Hermann Vohns, 44, will be selling it, to a company with which, like 54 other vegetable farmers in the Bocholt area, he has a contract.

Since 1963 Vohns has been growing spinach and cabbage as his main crops. He cultivates his 25 hectares as intensively as possible, using seven hundredweight of straight fertilisers and five hundredweight of nitrate fertilisers per hectare.

These are the amounts stipulated by the company, Langnese-Iglo, he says.

Not far from his farm is another red brick building with narrow high windows, Mussum waterworks.

In 1910, when the works were built, water supply experts were enthusiastic because there was a lot of water, and it was pure.

By 1970, this had changed. Mussum had to stop supplying water for a time. The last stoppage was on Eastern Monday of this year. Of the waterworks' 23 wells, eight are now disused.

Until 1962, Mussum was the only source of water supplies for the town of Bocholt, which has a population of 66,000.

The problems are caused by nitrates, the salts of nitric acid. In 1910, the concentration was only 15 milligrammes per

litre. Now the level is 130 milligrammes per litre. According to EEC regulations, the nitrate limit for water supplies is 50 milligrammes per litre. From 1982 onwards it will go down to 50 milligrammes.

The Bocholt waterworks experts can only guess at the cause of this pollution. Dietmar Wallisch, technical director of Bochum Department of Works, suspected the use of nitrate fertilisers in the Mussum ground water area.

In the course of the seventies, these suspicions hardened. In South Baden, nitrate concentrations of up to 138 milligrammes per litre were found in ground water. Agriculture and viticulture is very intensive in this area and chemical fertilisers are used. The Freiburg Health Office warned eleven parishes not to allow small children to drink tap water.

Wherever nitrate fertilisers are used in intensive cultivation of light soils, nitrate levels in the water are high: in the wine-growing areas of the Rhine, Moselle, Neckar and Main, around Mainz, Cologne and the lower Rhine.

Recent tests have shown that our metabolism converts nitrates to carcinogenic nitrosamines. And high nitrate concentrations can lead to cyanosis, which can even lead to death by suffocation.

However, the farmers' lobby still refuses to believe that there is any connection between the use of nitrates in fertilisers and pollution of ground water.

In a television programme in 1980, a Farmers' Association spokesman said: "Correctly used nitrate fertilisers do not lead to a deterioration of ground water."

In September 1978, Göttingen Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, Professor

Erwin Welte, concluded: "Nitrate fertilisers do not represent a threat to the purity of water." And the Association of Agricultural Testing and Research Institutes even went so far as to say that polluted ground problem was "not an agricultural problem."

Meantime, the use of chemical fertilisers is increasing. In the past 40 years, the use of nitrogen fertilisers has increased fourfold, and use per hectare has increased sixfold. This means that on average the German farmer today puts almost two and a half hundredweight of nitrogen fertiliser on a hectare.

In 1964/65, he only used half as much. An intensively cultivated field has up to six hundredweight of nitrogen fertiliser per hectare per year put onto them.

Bochum hydrogeologist Peter Obermann has now published a report finally settling the controversy between farmers and water experts - in favour of the latter.

The report - now being studied in the Düsseldorf Ministry of Agriculture - shows that in the four waterworks analysed there was a clear connection between use of nitrogen fertilisers and nitrate levels in ground water.

Obermann found up to 242 milligrammes of nitrate in one litre of ground water under intensively cultivated fields.

In his analysis, Obermann found water that had seeped into the ground an average of fifteen years ago. But the more intensively nitrogen fertilisers are used, the less the self-purifying effect of water.

The Mussum waterworks now have no choice but to lay expensive pipes and mix their polluted water with cleaner water from other areas. This will cost DM3.5m. Removal of nitrates from water is not economically possible on a large scale. A task for the future.

Reinhold Böhmert
(Vorwärts, 13 August 1981)



Rudolf Schilling ... 'work with nature, not against it.'

(Photo: Jörn Praetorius)

gor is bitterly critical of the German National Association of Farmers, who continue to preach the use of chemical methods. He says that they only represent the interests of big farmers.

The Biological Institute, part of the Ministry of Agriculture, is meant to test chemicals for possibly harmless effects. These tests are indirectly financed by donations from the chemical industry.

Weiger: "It's diabolical."

Jörn G. Praetorius

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 5 August 1981)

Fertilisers a 'threat to ground water'

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Reinhold Böhmert
(Vorwärts, 13 August 1981)

EDUCATION

Natural science students 'ignorant of basics in mathematics, physics'

Natural science students at German universities are often incapable of solving elementary mathematical and physical problems, according to a published study.

The study, commissioned by the German Society of Physics and published by the University of Bonn, reports on tests taken in the winter term 1979/80 by 3,800 physics majors. The tests were aimed at gauging students' knowledge of the fundamentals of mathematics and physics.

The results are dismal. The average student majoring in physics could only solve 49 per cent of the mathematical problems and 42 per cent of the physics problems.

Only one in ten were able to solve two thirds or more of the 94 problems.

These performances are all the more disturbing in view of the fact that the students had obtained high average marks in the Abitur examination.

The German Society of Physics' conclusion: There is "an appreciable number" of natural science students whose knowledge of mathematics and physics is inadequate for the study of these subjects at university.

Freiburg Professor of Physics Spehl recently caused a minor sensation by walking out of his own lecture on "Physics for Chemists, Biologists and Geographers."

The results of a test he gave led him



to conclude that most of his students were "innumerate" in mathematics and physics.

He said he felt like an old-fashioned village schoolmaster teaching all ages and levels of ability at the same time.

In a lecture hall which had been graced by Nobel prize-winner Mössbauer, Spehl complained, he had to teach natural scientists who did not even know roughly how much electricity an oven plate uses.

He was constantly afraid of boring the better students and going too fast for the weaker ones. He got more and more nervous as students got up and walked out of the lecture.

Spehl's dilemma is shared by many of his teaching colleagues who are constantly complaining of low standards.

Should we conclude that these ill-prepared students ought not to be taking university courses? Not at all.

Friedrich Krauss and Anastasia Reiners-Logothetidou, authors of the report, say that universities should hold refresher and revision courses for first year students of natural sciences.

This would mean that the university would have to make up for the gaps left by the schools. And if school courses are

not reorganised and the standards required in the Abitur are not raised, universities will have to hold more and more such courses.

This would increase the length of university courses and keep students even longer in their academic ivory towers than at present.

The University Teachers' Association and the Grammar School Teachers' Association have protested against this trend. They insist that it is up to the schools to provide their pupils with the fundamental knowledge they need for their university courses.

Some of these students are not incapable but simply ill-prepared and ill-taught. Those who had little physics and maths teaching in the upper forms of the grammar school performed worse in the test than the others.

Students of medicine — often regarded as the academic elite — fared appallingly in the test. Three out of four had hardly any physics at school — and it showed in their results.

Studies in Aachen and Göttingen over several years have shown that the poor performances of medical students throughout the country in intermediate examinations can be attributed to gaps school education.

The question whether the reformed sixth form courses enable pupils to study any university subject is acutely embarrassing to our politicians.

Certainly most pupils with Abitur are equipped to study the subjects in which they have specialised. For example, students who had specialised in mathematics and physics at school performed better than the rest.

But they still did not reach the standards required of students majoring in these disciplines — even though their school courses often covered part of the first year university curriculum.

The most useful part of the Bonn University report is the section recommending improvements in the school curricula which could help to eliminate this problem.

Some beyond even the best teaching

But there are some pupils whom not even the best teaching could help. Their capacities are too limited for school sixth forms, let alone for university courses.

The proportion of these weak students is likely to be higher in SPD-governed Länder than in CDU-CSU-governed Länder. If only because the SPD Education Ministers allow more pupils to pass the Abitur than their CDU-CSU colleagues.

Krauss and Reiners-Logothetidou in their report work on the basis of the same pass-rate in all Länder, completely ignoring the poorest students from the SPD-governed Länder.

Is this statistical trick acceptable in a government-financed study. The whole of Germany will probably laugh at this transparent piece of legerdemain.

In fact we ought to be weeping at the high proportion of weak students in our universities.

Kurt Reumann
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 August 1981)

'Widespread illiteracy'

There are probably 500,000 illiterate people in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Education Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, Jürgen Grottel, estimates that in that Land one per cent of the population cannot read or write.

If this reflects the national figure, a million across the nation are without varying degrees of success without the written word.

Illiterates are astonishingly often hiding their difficulty.

Many manage to pursue careers despite themselves, although most jobs where reading and writing are so important.

But even manual jobs require them. Often colleagues are asked to help them.

Mislead spectacles are a common sight.

Continued on page 11

What makes a teacher smile?

Schoolteachers who buck against the system are less happy in their jobs than their more conformist colleagues, says a psychologist.

But the more accommodating teachers can suffer from the monotony of routine if he or she lacks commitment.

There are among the findings of Jürgen Merz of Bamberg University, a department of psychology.

He says in a study that the pressures and restrictions of the national school system.

Dr Merz and his assistants took teachers in the sample. They found there was a significant difference in values of "satisfied" and "unsatisfied" teachers.

Teachers who put more emphasis on discipline, showing respect to their pupils, and seeking help.

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THE ARTS

Hopper juxtaposed in contrast of styles

One of the curious features of the Westkunst exhibition in Cologne is that the work of German painter Josef Albers is juxtaposed with that of the American realist painter Edward Hopper (1881-1967).

Hopper's work is only now coming to be appreciated in Europe.

Hopper is a colour theorist who paints overlapping rectangles, whereas Albers is a representative of American realism.

Landscapes, townscapes and interiors have something artificial about them — a vision of isolation and solitude.

Could it be that both artists' work is a reflection of the same? A study of Hopper's work in the Düsseldorf Kunsthalle, a major retrospective of his work is being held. It consists of 200 paintings, water colours, drawings and studies.

An exhibition of Hopper's early work was held this spring at the Städtisches Landesmuseum in Münster.

Most of these works come from the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York, to which Hopper's work was donated. Some of the other exhibits come from private and public collections in the USA.

Some of Hopper's early work can also be seen in Düsseldorf, drawings and water colours from his period in Paris between 1906 and 1910. During this time he studied the Impressionists, who had a lasting influence on his work.

Continued from page 10

The problem of illiteracy has been reduced as such recently and more and more illiterates are abandoning the streets.

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He also discovered a fresco painting in Paris and the Ile de France, and compared this experience with the optics and modes of seeing in the American milieu which had fascinated him since his childhood — coastscapes, ships, ports, small town houses.

Hopper objected to critics stressing the element of isolation in his works.

But our later perception of the American nightmare forces us to see things differently. Isolation and lack of communication, the great theme of contemporary social behaviour, cannot be overlooked in his work.

Hopper went looking for the classical centres of isolation — bare hotel rooms, theatres and cinemas. He even injects this quality of isolation into houses and objects, coastal houses, lighthouses, garages on lonely roads.

As the Düsseldorf exhibition underlines, Hopper was a portrait painter from his early years. Later he worked for many years as an illustrator in the USA and was associated with the Ash Can School — an observer of lower middle class and proletarian New York, of the slums and their dismal interiors.

His human figures, in the course of his artistic development, become mere ciphers, figures absorbed by the coldness and hostility of the environment to which they are exposed, helpless.

Hopper's interiors are icy and forbidding. Even the cosiest idyll of theatre and cinema interiors is revealed to be mere deception.

Particularly characteristic of Hopper is his cool, calculating use of light, almost always artificial, or shining in sharp contrast to the surrounding darkness through doors or cracks. Thus even a potentially warming sunbeam is made to seem artificial.

The impressive Düsseldorf exhibition — unlike those in London and Amsterdam — which were arranged according to subjects — is chronological, enabling us to trace his artistic development. We are given an insight into Hopper's methodical approach, his studies and his different versions of paintings and motifs.

The catalogue, published by the Whitney Museum, is a worthy accompaniment to this superb exhibition.

Wolfgang Stauch-von Quitzow
(Nordwest Zeitung, 1 August 1981)

Continued from page 10

West Germany, a modern industrial state which was one of the first to introduce compulsory schooling, politics and society as a whole could not, as making pupils critical of authority, recently, comprehend that there were more independent.

They laid great emphasis on the art of reading and writing.

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Hopper's 'Summer Interior'

The first time for Davies' 'The Last Time'

The first real premiere for a long time in the Hamburg Kunstverein is a particularly fascinating one: it comprises graphic and sculptural work of John Davies.

This is the first time an exhibition devoted exclusively to this 35-year-old Englishman has been held on the Continent.

Up to now, only a few examples of Davies' work have been exhibited in this country — at the documenta in Kassel in 1977 and at the Hamburg *Ein guter Realist muss alles erfinden* exhibition in 1979.

The exhibition, organised and financed by the British Council, consists of 70 exhibits from the past ten years. From Hamburg the exhibition will go on to the Wilhelm Lehmbruck Museum in Duisburg and the *Badischer Kunstverein* in Karlsruhe.

The focal point is Davies' life-size sculptures, most of them groups of figures. The first is a group of sculptures entitled *The Last Time*.

Two men, one wearing wearing horn or leaf-shaped nose masks crawl along a chalk circle. A third sits holding a mirror.

The final exhibit is a group of four life-sized sculptures, with one man sitting piggy back on the other. All the figures are men wearing long trousers and naked from the waist up.

And they do just that — by their enigmatic realism, which rivets the contemplator.

H. Th. Flemming
(Die Welt, 6 August 1981)

Between these there are figures such as the fruitpicker, or the man with the bucket and several kneeling, sitting or prostrate figures — all men.

Davies' early polyester figures were extremely naturalistic. They wore real clothes, shoes and hair. The only element of alienation was the nose masks in Dadaist or Commedia dell'Arte style.

The style of Davies' later figures is simpler. The heads are hairless, the torsos and suits dust-coloured.

They are altogether more stylised. This is also true of the numerous busts which constitute the second main attraction of the exhibition.

Davies' male figures are usually in close physical contact yet at the same time petrified and strangely isolated. They never look at one another, they remain alone even in the group.

Stylistically, Davies occupies a halfway position between George Segal and Douane Hanson. His sculptures are more naturalistic than Segal's, more stylised than Hanson's.

Davies, who came to Hamburg to arrange the exhibition, is extremely shy and reserved. His works are meant to speak for themselves.

And they do just that — by their enigmatic realism, which rivets the contemplator.

H. Th. Flemming
(Die Welt, 6 August 1981)



Hopper's 'Chairs Car'

Davies' life-size sculptures. (Photo: Kunstverein Hamburg)

■ MEDICINE

Brain surgery advances from days of drill-and-hope

Last century surgeons opened the skull without any clear idea of brain pathology.

All their knowledge was from autopsies when contusions, inflammation and unusual growths were linked with specific disorders.

Despite this rudimentary knowledge, 19th century surgeons frequently drilled into the skull to relieve headaches — especially in Britain and France.

The instruments used closely resembled the usual range of tools found in a carpentry shop. It was this type of "therapy" that gave neurosurgery a bad name.

The humble beginnings of the profession were recalled during the seventh world congress of neurosurgeons in Munich. About 800 papers were delivered.

The development of the X-ray enabled neurosurgeons to diagnose pathological brain deformations directly. Pneumo-encephalography, for instance, reveals defects in the brain structure while angiography, another X-ray technique, enables the surgeon to see the blood vessels in the brain.

Another major step forward was made around the middle of this century with the discovery of the electro-encephalogram (EEG).

Since the messages transmitted by the 100 billion nerve cells of the brain are electrical impulses, they can be measured with the help of an EEG.

This enables the doctor to pinpoint defects in the brain's electrical activity. And then came the decisive breakthrough in the 1970s: computer tomography. This technique makes use of X-rays and computers to show the structure of the brain in cross sections — and that with unprecedented clarity.

Had such modern diagnostic methods and surgery technique existed in the last century, people like Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy would not have died at the age of 38.

The great composer suffered from recurring brain hemorrhages, probably due to malformed blood vessels. Surgeons could neither diagnose nor repair the defects.

Computer tomography now enables doctors to diagnose changes in the brain structure and to differentiate between benign and malignant tumours.

The new technique enables them to

open the skull at exactly the right spot; and improved anaesthesia methods make it possible to operate on a relaxed brain which greatly helps the restoration of brain functions.

Modern cortisone preparations now make it possible to treat swellings of the brain and antibiotics have greatly reduced the danger of infection during surgery.

Despite all this progress, it is still impossible fully to restore the former functioning of the brain following severe head injuries and subsequent brain surgery.

The patient usually remains handicapped in one way or another — no

Discolouration of skin a clue to cancer

A skin cancer known as malignant melanoma is one of the most deadly cancers. A good half of all cases are fatal.

Twenty of every 100,000 people have the cancer, three times as many as 20 years ago, says Professor Illig, of Giessen.

His dermatology clinic diagnoses an average of eight cases a week.

Most victims come to have skin spots examined, and in six per cent of cases melanoma is discovered.

Survival chances depend on how thick the tumour is and how deeply it has penetrated the skin.

Early diagnosis is essential, so a doctor should be seen if the skin becomes discoloured.

More and more cases are being caught early enough to cure.

The present rate of early diagnosis is about 23 per cent, and the aim is to reach 50 per cent, the rate in Queensland, Australia.

Australia has the greatest incidence of melanoma in the world.

Systematic early diagnosis is hampered by the widespread view that melanoma develops from skin discolourations that have existed for a long time and that give no indication of being about to turn malignant.

This has led to the dangerous idea

matter how successful the operation. This is due to the enormous complexity of the brain.

Neurosurgery clinics like that of Würzburg University carry out some 600 emergency brain operations a year.

The summer months usually see a preponderance of older patients who have fallen off a tree or a ladder during fruit harvesting. Another reason for the great number of head injuries in the summer is reckless diving into shallow water — mostly by young people.

20 to 30 per cent of the patients are accounted for by traffic accidents. Most of these people are young motor cyclists who failed to wear a helmet.

But even with a helmet severe head injuries are common among motor cyclists. This is because modern machines travel so fast that the helmet no longer gives adequate protection.

Neurosurgeons also complain about the poor design of some crash helmets.

Anneliese Furtmayr-Schuh
(Die Zeit, 31 July 1981)

that such skin blemishes should not be removed because the necessary surgery could make them malignant.

The fact, however, is that most melanomas occur as new blemishes (primarily males).

Their growth period ranges from a few months to several years, when they spread horizontally before beginning their penetration of the tissue.

If they are caught before they have exceeded a thickness of 0.76mm and if they are removed by surgery the prospects of a cure are virtually 100 per cent.

Experts can easily differentiate between a benign skin spot and a budding melanoma. Whenever a doctor suspects melanoma he must remove the whole of the spot rather than make an exploratory cut which could lead to the spreading of cancer cells.

Benign spots rarely turn into a malignant melanoma, says Professor Illig. This type of transformation occurs only in a few specific types of skin blemishes that are easily identifiable.

The most common types of melanoma that account for about 80 per cent of the disease are diagnosed with an accuracy rate of up to 90 per cent at the Giessen clinic.

Only nodular melanomas that grow inward rather than spreading over the skin are hard to identify because they are easily mistaken for benign moles.

All this needs early diagnosis if the close to 100 per cent rate of cure is to be maintained.

Doctors must pay particular attention to black spots on the feet, the thighs and the face — especially in fair skinned people.

Moles that develop on the back are naturally easily overlooked and should be looked for specifically.

Another thing that should be watched out for are moles or warts that suddenly become itchy or develop a tendency to bleed, become wet or change their shape and become bigger.

This usually happens where clothing chafes the skin. When this occurs a doctor should be seen instantly.

Only early diagnosis of melanoma secures a complete cure.

Wolfgang Cyran

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 August 1981)

Schizophrenic students' huge suicide rate

Eighteen per cent of schizo- university students examined study killed themselves, according to Tübingen University doctors.

The huge suicide rate is the revealing finding in the report.

Of the 98 in the sample, 18 were university, 42 have dropped out and 20 have completed their studies.

The survey, compiled in the city's psychiatric clinic by J. Götting, J. Stief, found that overall the performance was poor.

The report is aimed at the school of thought should be followed in the education of schiz- nics.

Until the 60's conventional psychiatry held that schizophrenia not be cured without leaving the school with a permanent disability.

As a result, psychiatrists maintained that it was better to attempt to educate young high school or university students and apprentices who develop schizophrenia at a lower level than for which they were trained.

For instance: those who went to university should make do with a technical diploma; those who went to an (academic) high school should not with graduating from a Realschule type of education in Germany that to vocational training.

Then, in the 1960s and 1970s, psychiatrists decided that it was better to let schizophrenics continue the education or training they had begun and to complete it once the disorder had improved.

But there has been little to show which view is right.

The high drop-out rate reported by the Tübingen doctors is probably due to the symptoms that extend beyond acute psychological crisis and make themselves in communication problems and small perceptory disturbances.

Even so, schizophrenic students frequently determined to complete their course of study. In view of this, psychiatrists should try to persuade students to discontinue their studies if they have been unsuccessful during several consecutive semesters.

The survey provides important information on the position of schizophrenic university students. There is to indicate that they would have difficulties in other types of training.

The study says nothing about treatment the students received what vocational guidance they given.

This leaves it open whether the treatment, sound counselling selective rehabilitation measures can prove scholastic performance and the suicide rate. There is much to cats that they could.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 July 1981)

Correction

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE published on page 12 a photograph of a project in which water heated by a Naureth coal-fired power station is used in a hothouse. The photograph is not, as indicated in the caption, nuclear. In addition, the photograph has no connection with the any article about work in the department of radio-agronomy at the Jülich nuclear research institute.

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Drum-brake systems

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SOCIETY

The Rocker Reverend rides again



Dilapidated housing, youth unemployment, a high proportion of foreigners and the resultant development of gangs all have a close link in Frankfurt to juvenile delinquency.

In Britain, lack of work and hope and social humiliation have kindled the riots there.

In Germany, second generation foreigners who have grown up without values and religion in the despair of social ghettos are the powder keg of an explosive situation.

Someone who is trying to help in Frankfurt is a 39-year-old minister, Bernd-Jürgen Hamann.

The Reverend Hamann is somewhat unconventional, and made a name for himself in his native Berlin as the *Rockerpfarrer*, or Rocker Minister.

For 11 years he and his motorbike were part of the Phoenix Rockers in Berlin and his work received much publicity.

At one stage he said he was going to leave "the family" because he was growing too old for them. He was threatened.

His reputation arrived in Frankfurt with him. Shortly after beginning his introductory sermon in Peterskirche, a group of young Turks, Greeks and Yugoslavs carrying a huge bunch of flowers interrupted the service.

They walked to the altar and presented the flowers to Rev. Hamann.

It was the beginning of his first big problem in Frankfurt: the group had an ulterior motive and the flowers were just a down payment.

"See to it that we keep our house in Wiesenhütten Strasse," the told Hamann in front of the congregation.

"Make sure that tramps and counselors for the Greeks are kept out."

They were referring to the International Youth Centre of the Protestant Church in the middle of the city's notorious central railway station area.

At issue were proposals to allow a Greek counselling centre to use space and provision for helping tramps. Feelings were running high over the question and it had been a cause of riots with police.

A few days later Rev. Hamann went with the youths to the centre. They expected him to become their advocate.

But he didn't. He said that half the building should be used by the counselling service because of the shortage of space for social work.

In this area, peep shows pay 10 times as much for rent as social institutions.

Relations between the youths and the minister went sour and the dispute eventually became so bad that the entire centre was closed down.

It is now to reopen, with new social workers and members. The counselling service is to be a guest tenant.

The proportion of foreigners in this area is 70 per cent. Clashes between police and youths have been common place since last summer.

Main cause was the youth centre issue.

Gangs of up to 100 have been making headlines in Frankfurt's press. Some are said to be responsible for up to 600 break-ins before they are finally brought to book.

The central railway station area is also notorious for its child prostitution and its 15-year-old heroin pushers.

In addition, the youth authority in the borough has shown itself to have an abhorrence of preventive and innovative social work.

A youth project involving the police was discontinued in 1978.

The deputy head of the Frankfurt Youth Authority, Wilhelm Schneider: "A youth policeman must have the confidence of the youngsters in his precinct. Yet by the same token he is duty bound to report crimes and misdemeanours. And it is this dual function that causes an intolerable inner conflict."

Such clashes of interests are common in this type of youth work where the social worker or pastor does not wait for the young people to come to him but goes to them.

Summing up his 11 year's experience as a youth worker who is an integrated part of the group, Rev. Hamann puts it this way: "You can't just play act. You have to be a genuine part of the group if you're to survive. Otherwise they won't take you seriously."

Based on his experience he calls for a

type of juvenile social work that combines conventional and experimental methods. The average German cannot even imagine the lot of the second generation foreigners who have grown up in this country. Take the case of a 13-year-old Turkish girl who recently came to the IYC asking for shelter. She said: "I don't want to go back home. There I have to look after the children of my two sisters and do all the housekeeping on top of it. My father won't let me go to school. He locks me in... but I'm no nursemaid nor am I my father's slave. I want to go to school and learn a trade."

98 per cent of the Turks in the central station borough are dropouts — not of choice but because their parents stop them from going to school.

Rev. Hamann does street work whenever conflict between the generations in the making here. Children and parents become strangers to each other as if they lived on different continents.

Sefyi Özen, a Turkish social worker, sees it this way: "They grow up without values, religion and prospects for the future. And even should they get a job they can only work as unskilled labourers."

A decision is to be made by this au-



The Reverend Hamann... on to the street.

turn as to whether Frankfurt, with the highest ratio of foreigners, have street workers for its juvenile work. Street workers go to people instead of waiting for them in offices.

Rev. Hamann does street work over his desk job as coordinator of a youth work in Frankfurt.

He already knows from his experience in that city that the going is tougher than during his stint in the Berlin Rockers.

When he offered to mediate in IYC conflict, he was told by the youths: "We don't need a mediator... need somebody who'll fight with us!"

Walter Gulem

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 8 August 1981)

The price of true love (quite high)

ive light. But he also points to the risks for the volunteers, and the prisons make a point of drawing attention to them.

But people who are determined to believe in the good in every person are not very receptive to such warnings.

Medical doctor Doris H. considered herself duty bound to help prisoners back on their feet. Her particular charge was Peer Kaschick who was serving a 15-year term for manslaughter in a prison near Bonn.

The two got married and Kaschick made use of German law that enabled him to take his wife's name.

One day, however, he went away and didn't come back. Using his new untarnished name, he returned to his old habits and was eventually arrested in Spain.

A disabled Cologne woman is now expecting a child from a prisoner. Such romances are common; women tend to fall in love even with murderers.

Jürgen Bartsch, for instance, the notorious "fun fair killer", married his volunteer worker.

Most of these marriages wind up on the rocks, though there are exceptions as in the case of Günter Weigand who married his volunteer worker, a teacher, and has been happily married for the past 15 years.

But then, Weigand is not exactly a criminal type.

When the Münster lawyer Paul Blo-

mert was found dead on 23 August 1961, the public prosecutor immediately closed his file, attributing the death to suicide.

Weigand accused the prosecution of deliberately covering-up a murder cause. Blomert had close ties with Weigand, the most prominent citizens.

These accusations earned Weigand two years.

Prison wardens attribute the frequent failures and disappointments to the lack of voluntary prison work to the fact that "the wrong people try to do for which they are ill suited."

Most of these voluntary workers are near the prison. But once the prisoners have been released he returns to his place of residence, usually hundreds of miles away.

One prisoner, who was offered a home and a job by a Cologne family, turned to his old milieu.

"They looked at me as if I was a monkey in a zoo because I wasn't from here and this was apparent in my next ambition is to go home."

The way one warden sees it, prisoners need less academics and old-fashioned volunteer workers and more blue-collar people and artisans.

But even wardens are not beyond making foolish mistakes: Michael Heide, who was serving a 15-year term in Hesse prison, has been at large with 19-year-old prison guard Bärbel N.

last November. She helped him escape.

Says a justice ministry spokesman: "This is a unique case that shows that prison guards are just people like us."

Horst Zimmmermann

(Der Tagespiegel, 9 August 1981)

SPORT

Rizzi twins running faster and jumping higher

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

Andreas Rizzi won the West German decathlon championship in Lage (total of 8207 points — ahead of Hingsen and world record-holder Kratschmer.

was the best decathlon performance in Germany this year.

Kratschmer, this was a double delight. He lost a bet with Rizzi on the championship and now has to pay for a

Kratschmer is full of admiration for Rizzi and for his twin brother, who, also a decathlete: "The two of work tremendously hard and train early. They live for the decathlon. They are everything to them."

combined Rizzi score was a staggering 16,100 points, an average of over 1,600 points per event. This score is to earn them an entry in the

Book of Records.

Andreas Rizzi sounds Italian — and their grandfather, Romulus Rizzi,

had one of the first Italian ice cream parlours in Germany — in Ludwigsburg.

But Andreas Rizzi does not feel any very strong ties to Italy — "except that I like spaghetti". And his fondness for beer is certainly more German than Italian.

The brothers' enthusiasm for the decathlon is infectious. Their first trainer was former 400-metres champion Ingo Röper. Since November they have been trained by former sprinter Rüdiger Harksen, who has helped Andreas in particular to make great progress in the track event and the long jumps.

Andreas also travels as often as possible to Mainz to train with national trainer Bergmann.

Andreas was trained in the classic style, concentrating on two disciplines per year. He still has to spend a year on the hurdles and the javelin — both weak points in his championship performance in Lage.

Indeed, this was the surprise of his championship victory — his training is only 80 per cent complete.

The same is true of Sigi Wentz, the junior champion. His total was 8191 points, only 16 fewer than Rizzi but better than Hingsen and Kratschmer.

This does not surprise Wentz: "Ever since our under 18 days there has never been a difference of more than 20 points between me and Andreas."

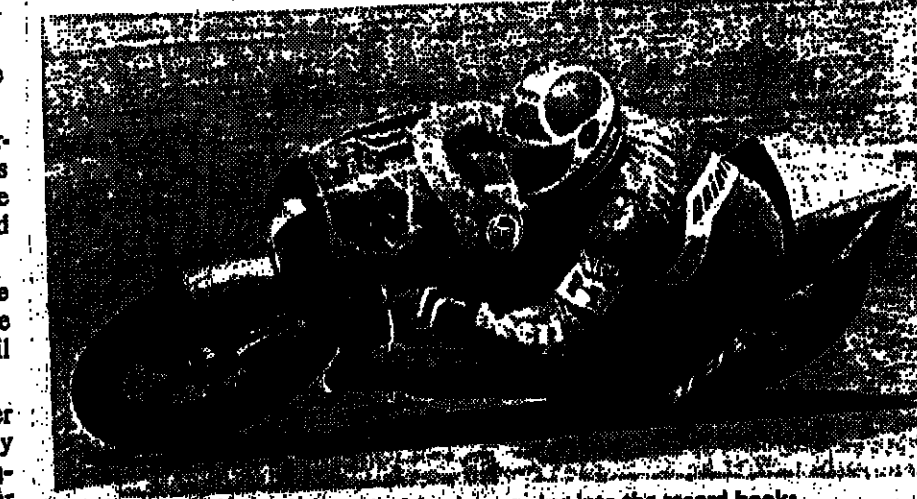
Wentz runs for LG Staufen. He is tall and strongly built. His build-up programme has been different. He first learnt the complicated technique in the throwing disciplines — as his 70.68 metres in the javelin underlines.

Over the winter, Wentz has been improving in the sprints and over hurdles. And he too beat world record holder Kratschmer. Kratschmer promised Wentz a case of champagne if he beat him over 400 metres — and he did.

If things go on like this, Kratschmer need have no fears about his successors, though he might find himself losing more and more bets.

Robert Hartmann

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 11 August 1981)



Andreas Rizzi... a liking for beer and spaghetti. (Photo: Bongart)



Andreas Rizzi... a liking for beer and spaghetti. (Photo: Bongart)

Self-assurance gives Ulrike the sky to aim at

Four years ago, high-jumper Ulrike Meyfarth was in a cul-de-sac. She knew something had to change. In August 1977 she changed clubs and joined Bayer Leverkusen, where Gerd Osenberg is trainer.

As she said at the time: "If I cannot make progress with him as trainer, I may as well give up the high jump altogether."

The next summer, she improved on her Olympic gold-medal winning height of 1.92 metres for the first time.

And three years after her record of 1.95 metres in Cologne, Ulrike Meyfarth is getting closer and closer to the magic height of two metres.

She recently set a German record with a jump of 1.96 metres — after 21 unsuccessful attempts this season.

And everyone who saw how narrowly she failed to clear 1.98 metres in Rhede will agree that this record is just a rung on the ladder to greater things.

Ulrike Meyfarth is no longer overawed by the prospect of attempting two metres. She feels it is now within her grasp.

Her confidence has increased enormously. She is no longer the timid girl she often seemed to be after her Olympic victory. Then, she always felt that she was being measured against her past performances, that she could not live up to them.

Osenberg has re-established her self-confidence. It has taken a long time. But, having taken so long to grow, it is now likely to last.

She derives strength from her stable background — the support of her family and her boyfriend, her course at Cologne University of Sport.

She no longer regards sport as an end in itself and so she no longer feels the intense pressure to perform.

Osenberg says: "The high jump is



Ulrike Meyfarth... confidence at last. (Photo: Nordbild)

part of the quality of life for Ulrike. She stands above things more."

Meyfarth has cast aside all the problems that beset her in the past and can now concentrate on improving her technique.

Osenberg says: "She has worked on her speed and now has a much more stable run-up."

Meyfarth recently spent two weeks in Spain with national trainer Dragan Tadic, concentrating on strength training. And in the next few days she will concentrate on the finer points of technique.

Now comes the European Cup qualifying events in Zagreb. Meyfarth says: "I have to win to qualify for the World Cup."

Her main rival will be the Italian world record holder Sara Simeoni, who hopes to be performing before her own crowd in the finals in Rome.

(Nürnberg Nachrichten, 10 August 1981)